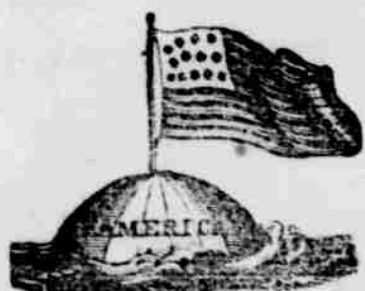


so arms; but I will take care of thy must-let until thou hast refreshment." Ask these men what has been the effect of the agitation of Abolitionists, and they will tell you it has checked emancipation. I contend that it is wrong to suppose that the great body of our Northern people, who believe slavery to be an evil, as our Quakers do, are therefore disposed to interfere with the Southern States, or are "enemies of the South."

(To be Continued.)



Charlotte:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1850.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

Death of Mr. Calhoun.

We have to announce to our readers today the melancholy intelligence that John C. Calhoun is no more. He died at his lodgings in Washington City on Sunday morning the 31st ult. We were led to expect such a result from the statements relative to his failing health. In the death of Mr. Calhoun the whole nation mourns, for his career for the last forty years has been identified with the national councils in some way. In the language of a contemporary, the Union will mourn the loss of her illustrious orator, statesman and patriot, whose youth maturity and old age were alike devoted to her service; whose history, for near forty years, has been identified with her own; whose counsels have largely swayed her policy, and whose fame is among the brightest laurels in the chaplet of her glory—the world will mourn the loss of an illustrious apostle of freedom, and one of the noblest specimens of humanity that ever dignified our race.

We copy from the Charleston Courier the following account of Mr. Calhoun's birth, &c.:

Mr. Calhoun was born, on the 18th of March, 1782, in Abbeville District, in this State, and, having died on the 31st of March, 1850, had little more than completed his sixty eighth year at the time of his death. His grandfather, James Calhoun, emigrated, with his family, from Ireland, and settled, in 1733, in Pennsylvania—his father, Patrick Calhoun, being six years old. The family, several years afterwards, removed to Western Virginia; but Braddock's defeat having broken up the settlement, they came to South Carolina, where, in 1756, they formed what was called "Calhoun's Settlement," and encountered many bloody struggles with their Indian neighbors, the Cherokees. For his daring courage, displayed on these occasions, the father of our lamented statesman, was appointed by the provincial Government, to the command of a body of rangers for the defence of the frontiers, and proved himself worthy of the trust. In 1770, Patrick Calhoun intermarried with Martha Caldwell, of Charlotte county, Virginia, niece of the Rev. James Caldwell, of New Jersey, a Presbyterian divine, who was prominent as a patriot in the war of the Revolution. The issue of the marriage were four sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this tribute was the youngest child but one, and on him was conferred the name of his uncle, Major John Caldwell, a zealous Whig, who had fallen a victim to Tory butchery.

Both of Mr. Calhoun's parents were persons of exemplary piety and virtue. His father was an enterprising pioneer; although entirely self-taught, and living, the greater part of his life, on the frontier, exposed to constant perils, he made himself an excellent English Scholar, and an accurate and skillful surveyor, which profession he long followed. He was the first member ever sent to the Provincial Legislature from the interior of this State, and of that body, and of the State Legislature, after the revolution, he continued a member for thirty years, without intermission, except for a single term, until he died, in 1799. He was a zealous Whig and disinterested patriot; and he opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution, on the ground of its incompatibility with the sovereignty of the States.

At the age of thirteen years, Mr. Calhoun commenced his school education, at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Moses Waddell, afterwards so distinguished as a teacher in the Southern States. But the death of his father interrupted his studies, and they were for a time abandoned for agricultural pursuits, for which he had a decided propensity and taste. His brother James, who had been placed in a counting house, in Charleston, returning home to spend the summer, in 1800, was so struck with the extraordinary capacity of his younger brother, that he importuned, and, finally, with much difficulty, persuaded him to turn his attention, at once, to classical studies. Accordingly, he proceeded to Dr. Waddell's Academy, which had been reopened in Columbia County, Georgia, where, in 1800, he may properly be said, at the age of eighteen, to have begun his classical education; and so rapid was his progress, that he was enabled to join the junior class in Yale College, in the autumn of 1803; and, in two years afterwards, he graduated with the highest honors of the institution, at the head, or among the most distinguished, of a large and talented class, having prepared, as it prophetically of his own future career, an ora-

tion on "the qualifications necessary to a perfect Statesman," the delivery of which was prevented by sickness. While at College, he took a high grade in all the studies, and was so peculiarly distinguished for depth and quickness of intellect and power of argument and eloquence, as to elicit, from his celebrated preceptor, Dr. Dwight, President of the institution, the remark, "that young man has talents enough to be President of the United States."

On his return from College, Mr. Calhoun entered himself, for a time, as a student of law in the office of the late Chancellor Desaussure; and afterwards completed his legal studies, in a course of eighteen months, under Judges Reeve and Gould, at the Litchfield Law School in Connecticut. In 1806, he returned to his native State, and the next year commenced a lucrative practice in Abbeville District, taking rank, from the outset, among the most eminent lawyers of his circuit.

Mr. Calhoun's entrance into public or political life, grew out of the affair of the Chesapeake, on which he addressed a public meeting, for the first time, with signal ability and success; and the result was his speedy return to the State Legislature, where he served two successive sessions, taking the lead in every important matter, and distinguishing himself for political foresight and sagacity.

In the autumn of 1811, he took his seat in Congress as a Representative from the United Districts of Abbeville, Newbury and Laurens, and immediately commenced that glorious career as a legislator, orator and statesman, which has placed him among the foremost men of our republic. His reputation having preceded him, he was placed at once, second on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and soon became its Chairman, by the withdrawal of Gen. Porter from Congress. His services on this committee and his able and eloquent speeches identified him with and placed him at the head of the party, which roused the country to redress her wrongs by "the second war of Independence" with Great Britain. In his first speech, he encountered John Randolph, and such was his signal success against his formidable adversary, that he met with universal and unbounded applause, and was compared to "one of the old sages of the old Congress, with the graces of youth," and "the young Carolinian" was hailed as "one of the master spirits, who stamp their name on the age in which they live." Our limits will not permit us to trace out his parliamentary career in the popular branch of the national legislature; but it continued, even unto the end, in peace as well as in war, to be such as to command the admiration and the confidence of his country.

In December, 1817, he was called, by Mr. Monroe, to the office of Secretary of War, and his career in the cabinet was as brilliant as it had been in the hall of legislation. In his conduct of this department, during a period of seven years, he manifested administrative powers of the highest character, flitting in and out of chaos and leaving it in the completest order.

From the War Department, he was called, by the popular voice, to the Vice Presidency of the Union, for two successive terms, under John Quincy Adams, and during the first term of Gen. Jackson: and he conferred on the Vice Presidency a dignity and character worthy of the elevated station, discharging the associated duties of the Presidency of the Senate with signal propriety.

Just before the close of his second Vice Presidential term, Mr. Calhoun resigned that post to serve his native State as a member of the Senate of the Union, being her leader and champion in her measures of resistance to the protective system, carried, in his opinion, to an unconstitutional and oppressive extreme, by the General Government. Of his part, in that controversy, differing, as we did, with him, widely, both in principle and policy, we leave others to speak; but we cheerfully bear testimony to our thorough conviction of the integrity of his patriotism and the purity of his motives. Of his Senatorial career, it is only being true to history to say that it covered him with laurels as a parliamentary debater and as the very model of a Senatorial orator.

Retiring from the Senate, after a protracted service, he sought for a while the shades of private life, but was soon, with the approbation of the whole country, called into the cabinet of Mr. Tyler, as Secretary of State, and bore an active and efficient part in the negotiations which led to the annexation of Texas to the Union—a measure of doubtful policy at the time, but the sagacity of which has been since fully vindicated, by the additional strength which it has given to the Southern portion of the Union, a consideration more important than ever, in the iniquitous war now waged against Southern rights.

The close of Mr. Tyler's administration again allowed Mr. Calhoun a brief interval of repose, at his farm in Poulton District; but it was brief indeed. An unwise administration of our national affairs threatened to involve the Nation in an unjust and perilous war with Great Britain, on the Oregon question. Once more he obeyed the summons of his native State, and "stood a Senator in the Senate House," and entitled himself to undying honor and the everlasting gratitude of his country, by his able and patriotic instrumentality, in effecting a pacific and honorable adjustment of that dangerous controversy. In the same patriotic spirit, and a sagacious foresight of coming evils, he opposed, but opposed in vain, the war with Mexico, which has resulted in the dangerous acquisition of additional territory, in relation to which have arisen controversies, which are now shaking our Union to its centre. It was in the discussions growing out of these controversies, that our illustrious Senator may be said to have lost his life—and he could not have closed more gloriously his illustrious career—proving his fidelity to the South, by expending his last breath in demanding justice for the South, and his fidelity to the Union, by proclaiming, with his dying accents, the certain means of rendering the Union perpetual. Let then the South, and the whole Union, embalm, and do honor to his memory—and as the most grateful tribute and incense to his name, let the animosities of North and South be buried forever in his grave—and then his death will be blessed indeed, should the softened feelings and solemn reflections, which it is calculated

to inspire, result in justice to the South, and consequent perpetuity to the Union.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Calhoun was communicated to the Senate by Judge Butler, in a feeling address. After which he moved the usual resolutions of mourning and condolence. Mr. Clay seconded the resolutions and made some very appropriate remarks on the occasion. Mr. Webster, Mr. Rusk and Mr. Clemens made very handsome remarks on the melancholy occurrence. In the House Messrs. Holmes, Winthrop and Venable spoke.

Funeral of Mr. Calhoun.

The funeral of Mr. Calhoun took place on the 2d instant. The Senate assembled at the usual hour. The galleries and every part of the chamber was crowded by persons anxious to witness the imposing ceremonies, and hundreds who had collected for the same purpose were unable to obtain admission.

At 12 o'clock the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by their officers, entered the Senate. The Chief Justice, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and President Taylor and his Cabinet arrived soon after, those present rising to receive them. The President was conducted to a seat on the right of the Vice President. The Diplomatic Corps, who were largely represented, occupied seats near the centre of the Chamber. Numerous officers of the Army and Navy, and other distinguished men were also in attendance, on this mournful occasion, and occupied sofas in the galleries. At twenty minutes after twelve o'clock, the remains of Mr. Calhoun were brought into the Chamber in charge of the Committee of arrangements, followed by such relatives of the deceased as were present, the South Carolina delegation in the House of Representatives, and other friends, as mourners. The corpse was placed immediately in front of the Vice President's desk. After the performance of the Episcopal funeral services, and the delivery of a brief and impressive address by the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, from the 7th verse of the 8th psalm, the procession was formed, Senators Mangum, Clay, Webster, Cass, King, and Berrien officiating as pall bearers, and proceeded to the Congressional burying ground, where the remains were deposited, to await their removal to South Carolina. The members of the Senate returned to their Chamber, and immediately adjourned.—Telegraphed for the Chas. Courier.

The Mails.

The mails seems to have got sadly out of joint. We have had nothing North of Salisbury in two mails, so that we have no information from Washington except what we have received by way of Charleston.

Mr. Stanly's Speech.

We give to-day a part of Mr. Stanly's speech. We could not imagine why it was that such a fuss was raised by the Loco Foco press, and all that genus, at this speech, but since reading it we can solve the mystery. Mr. Stanly asserts that he can prove that most of the agitation on the slavery question at this time has been brought about for party purposes. Let every candid man read the part inserted to-day and if he does not come to the same conclusion then we will confess that we cannot understand plain language. From 1836 until 1848, after the election of Gen. Taylor, not an effort was made in Congress to have any law passed relative to fugitive slaves, but as soon as Gen. Taylor's election was secured and before he had taken his seat, Mr. Meade, of Va., introduced a resolution proposing to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing for the apprehension of fugitive slaves. Then came the Southern Address, and now the Nashville Convention. There is the speech. Let every one read for himself.

The last *Charlotte Journal* contains an apology for the Hartford Convention. We strike it from our Exchange List.

We copy the above from the *Wilmington Aurora*. We can well spare the lucubrations of an editor who is the first in the State to come out for a dissolution of the Union.—Wonder if the *Aurora* has stopped exchanging with the *Baltimore Sun*, in which the article originated or the *Petersburg Intelligencer*, from which we copied it.

Mr. Stanly.

This gentleman has been charged with being desirous of obtaining an office under Gen. Taylor and that lead to his speech in defence of the Administration. We are glad to learn that Gen. Taylor will not confer office on Members of Congress or any one who comes to the seat of Government for that purpose. If Mr. Stanly has been governed by so impure a motive he will miss his reward. But this is all gannon, it is an invention of his enemies to weaken the force of his speech.

Dr. Webster found Guilty.

Professor Webster who was tried for the alleged murder of Dr. Parkman at Boston, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. This case, from the standing of the parties, created a great deal of excitement in Boston. The act was perpetrated with the intent of getting rid of a pecuniary obligation due from Dr. Webster to Dr. Parkman.

A GOOD DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent. out of the profits of the past six months.

Still Better.—The Directors of the Brunswick Bank, (Ga.) have also declared a Dividend of Fifteen per cent. out of the last six months' profits.

Communication.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

The Nashville Convention.

Mr. Holton: Will you suffer me through the columns of your paper to say a few words relative to the Nashville Convention, which is to assemble the first of June, not because hours of deep and solemn reflection have not been consumed upon the subject by the ablest scholars, purist patriots and most distinguished men from all parts of our Union, but simply because I believe the subject is an inexhaustible one in all its bearings, and may prove terrible and disastrous in its consequences. Every man should stand to his post and speak out when our sacred Union is threatened with dissolution and is trembling and tottering to its very centre. The time has arrived when every patriot in the land is called upon to awake from his lethargic state and look out upon the scenes which are so rapidly and fearfully developing themselves.

For what purpose are the people to assemble in Convention at Nashville? Is a question which every lover of his country should put to himself. Have the people generally been informed upon the subject of the real object in view? If not, why I ask are they kept ignorant of the object fraught with so much importance? Why is the real object withheld from the people? It has been said, the only object is "to devise the mode or measure of redress," provided Congress should pass the *Wilnot proviso* or any other measure having the same tendency. Can any man in his senses believe for one moment, that the *Wilnot proviso* will become a law? Is there any probability of such a contingency happening as to require such measures to be adopted as those contemplated by the Convention? Has not the "Wilnot proviso" departed this life in great agony amid the tears and sighs of surrounding friends and advocates? But, Mr. Editor, I ask calmly and quietly, why keep back the real objects contemplated and the results anticipated from the Convention? If the people were assured that an evil consequence are to result from the deliberations of this body, in all probability they would feel little or no opposition to it. The simple fact that the prominent objects are withheld, is sufficient to excite suspicion and alarm, and demonstrates to the minds of candid and earnest inquirers, that there remains behind the curtain dark and dismal prospects not to be unfolded until the organization of the Convention, when the curtain will be raised and the objects soon developed. Are the people ready or willing to do any act by which the Union is to be dissolved? No! they will frown with indignation and contempt upon every movement of the kind. The consequences of the Convention will be for good or for evil, for weal or for woe. Yes, they will be of the utmost importance to the American people. If they are for good, why not let the people know it? If for evil, have they no interest in their fate? Why not state the grounds explicitly upon which they Convention is called and the objects to be accomplished? If disunion be proclaimed as the object, the people will place the seal of disapprobation upon it at once. I protest against any attempt at a dissolution of our happy Union, and unless the objects of the Convention are fairly and explicitly explained to the people, they should in one united and unbroken body go against it.

There is another view of the matter which I think claims the attention of every lover of the Union, and which may have escaped the notice of many, viz: What kind of men will compose the Convention? This is an important question and demands a corresponding answer. Will it be composed of the calm, cool, calculating, reflecting and discreet men, distinguished for patriotism and talent, lovers of the Union? or will it be made up of the ambitious, rash, violent, vindictive, imprudent and indiscreet, aspiring politicians, who wish to do some act by which they will rise to the pinnacle of honor if not at home in some foreign clime? If the Convention can be composed of such men as first mentioned, the people may feel a security in the result; but if the latter class constitute the majority, we have much to fear, as they will go into the Convention with inflamed feelings and heated imaginations, unprepared and unwilling to adopt any measures which will tend to bring about reconciliation and harmony throughout our land—in the madness of their zeal and impetuosity of their tempers they may commit acts and adopt measures, which may terminate in a dissolution of the Union. I do not say there will be no discreet and prudent men in that body, but I do say, and awfully fear they will be in the minority, unless proper steps are taken in selecting them.—The people should keep an eye to this matter and send no man unless he be an advocate for the Union according to Constitutional provisions. The propriety and impropriety of holding this Convention has been already discussed in Congress, the Legislatures of several of the States, by the press, North and South, and by the people in primary assemblies—differences in opinion exist upon the subject.—What do we find to be the opinions of those who strenuously advocate the measure. One is a President is to be made out of it! Another is for a new Constitution! Another is to adopt measures to dissolve the Union upon certain contingencies. I ask the people, if they stand prepared to go into either of those measures? Are you willing now to aid in such projects in view of all the circumstances which surround you? I think not.

Mr. Editor, I can raise no objections to the people assembling together for the purpose of asserting their rights upon constitutional premises, this is laudable and praiseworthy; but under all circumstances a proper spirit should pervade the body with a strict adherence to the Constitution. I ask, if the circumstances thus far developed in relation to the contemplated Convention are such as to satisfy the people that the object is for good and not evil? Has not disunion been trumpeted forth from the mountain top to the seaboard, as one of the prominent objects to be effected? Should not the people be warned and kept on their guard how they act in advancing a project unconscious of the designs and consequences which may grow out of the same? The defenders and supporters of the Constitution constitute, I hope, an overwhelming majority of the people of this Union, who stand ready to defend their individual rights, the rights of the States and the perpetuity of the Union, against the unlawful and uncon-

stitutional encroachments, whether committed by domestic fanatics or foreign emissaries. But before we resort to extreme measures, let us try the Constitution thoroughly and not depart from the principles laid down by the wise and prudent.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me advise the people to peruse the Farewell Address of Washington; indeed, I believe it should be read upon the opening of the Nashville Convention. But, sir, from the "signs of the times" I doubt whether any necessity will arise justifying the assembling of the Convention in Nashville.

May we not reasonably suppose a counter Convention will be called in the North, and with the aid of the Telegraph exciting and threatening messages will reach Nashville, by which the people then in Convention, may become heated and adopt measures ruinous to our peace and destructive to our Union.—These are conjectures deserving some attention. I am a Southerner by birth and one in feeling, but notwithstanding all this, I am unwilling to act rashly in such important matters.

Mr. Webster and Com. Stockton.

Mr. Webster sent a copy of his late speech to Com. Stockton. The latter gentleman writes a letter of four or five columns in reply, going fully into the discussion of the whole slavery question. He takes strong ground against any action by Congress on the subject. He says that is the only mode by which the matter can be satisfactorily settled for all time. We copy his own words:

The measures in short, which I would propose, are:

1st. A declarative act in such form as may be deemed proper, that the Constitution gives no power to the general government to act on the subject of domestic slavery, either with respect to its existence in the States, the territories or the District of Columbia.

2d. The most efficient act that can be framed to enforce the provisions of the Constitution in relation to fugitive slaves.

3d. That California, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of her case, be admitted without the approval or disapproval of that part of her constitution which relates to Slavery.

I believe these three propositions, carried out, would settle the question forever. They involve no concessions—no compromises—they are not temporary expedients. They put the solution of the difficulty upon the eternal principles of right—the law of the Constitution.

I think the great majority of the North and South are prepared to place it there, and having placed it there, to stand by and maintain the Union at all hazards.

I feel that I have already trespassed too long on your patience. But it is a subject of vast importance, and I cannot close this letter without a few general remarks in reference to the foregoing views.

At such a period all good men will forbear, exchange opinions, and reason in the spirit of conciliation.

The New York Express of the 29th ult., has the following telegraphic dispatch:

Washington, March, 29.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT—INVASION OF CUBA.

In addition to the facts I telegraphed to the Express yesterday, I now learn authentically:

1st. That the Expedition will set out, no matter what may be the prospects of a defeat.

2d. That the command has been tendered to several influential men both North and South; but none have as yet accepted.

3d. That Com. Parker will not exert himself as vigorously as he might to check the invasion.

4th. That there is more known about this enterprise, here in Washington, than you at the North have a suspicion of.

I have to-day heard other well authenticated reports of other forces leaving this country for the general rendezvous at Chagres.—There can be no doubt that the demonstration will be more formidable than has been anticipated.

I shall telegraph you again when the "leakings" out justify.

OHIO AND THE "FUGITIVE" QUESTION.

From the subjoined extract from a paper published at the seat of government of Ohio, we learn that a measure of extreme violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, proposed in the Legislature of the State of Ohio, was defeated in the House of Representatives of that State. This we consider, at the present moment an incident of happy augury for the peace and harmony of the Union.

[From the Ohio State Journal of March 13.]
The Bill prohibiting the Officers and Citizens of Ohio from taking any steps to assist in the recapture of fugitive slaves was defeated yesterday in the House on its final passage.

UNION MEETING AT NATCHEZ.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Natchez and Adams county, Miss., took place on the 9th ult. Dr. Stephen Duncan was called to the chair and made a most eloquent speech in favor of the Union. Others followed in the same strain, and resolutions maintaining the constitution and the confederation were passed. Gen. Stanton was the only one who opposed the admission of California.

The Senate having disregarded the dictation of the Washington Union, by confirming various Executive nominations, the "sole organ" puts itself upon its dignity, and intimates that, for aught it cares, the Senate may go to the d—l.

ST. LOUIS ELECTION.

T. W. Kennet, whig, is elected Mayor of St. Louis, by a majority of five hundred over the Benton candidate.

MR. WEBSTER'S CHAIN.

We saw on Saturday (says the Journal of Commerce) a chain of California gold, which is to be presented to Mr. Webster in acknowledgment of his eminent services in the cause of the Union of the States. It is, indeed, emblematic of that strong chain, forged by our ancestors, which Mr. Webster has done more than any other man living to rivet and strengthen, which binds together this great confederacy of States into one united Republic—so solid it is, so strong, so massive.—Such an ornamental appendage, on any other man than Mr. Webster, would look burdensome and inappropriate; but it is quite in harmony with the strength and greatness of the "Defender of the Constitution." It is also a fitting tribute from a resident of California, a State whose application for immediate admission into the Union Mr. Webster has promised to advocate with all the weight of his powerful influence. The chain is of pure gold, of a value exceeding four hundred dollars, as it came from the mines. Its workmanship reflects much credit on Californian skill. It was manufactured for the donor, Mr. George W. Eggleston, at San Francisco.

THE SUGAR TRADE IN LOUISIANA.

The Sugar culture has increased very rapidly in Louisiana. The quantity raised in 1848 was 220,000 bbls. and 14,000,000 gallons of Molasses. The growth in this branch of business within the last twenty years, may be seen in the fact that in 1825 there were but 85,000 bbls. made, and in 1829 only 48,000 bbls. They begin to plant the cane by the middle of February, and to manufacture the Sugar in October, although in average situations the cane does not ripen until November.

SINKING A SHAFY BY THE PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

A novel and interesting method, known as the Pneumatic process, of forcing hollow cylinders into the earth by the pressure of the atmosphere, is about to be adopted in the navy yard, Brooklyn. The shaft for a well will be sunk on Monday morning next, near the commodore's house. It is thirty two feet in length, and it is expected that the pile will descend in about five or six hours. The invention has excited great interest among the civil engineers, and a patent has recently been granted for it.—N. Y. Jour. Com. 23d.

M. DE BODISCO.

Letters received by the last steamer, state that this gentleman is in St. Petersburg, and was very much amused with the stories circulated in the United States, about his being exiled to Siberia, &c. He had extended many courtesies to Major Brown, the distinguished Engineer, who has arrived in St. Petersburg for the purpose of taking charge of the great lines of rail road, which were begun by the late Major Whistler. Major Brown had had several interviews with the Emperor, and was most graciously received. He had entered upon his duties. M. de Bodisco will soon return to this country.

Stammering.

Dr. Turner, of Newark, N. J., in a published note on this subject, says:—
Permit me to say that stammering is caused by attempts to speak with empty lungs.—In singing, the lungs are kept well inflated and there is no stammering. The method of cure is, to require the patient to keep his lungs well filled—to draw frequent long breaths, to speak loud, and to pause on the instant of finding embarrassment in their speech, taking a long inspiration before going on again. I cured one of the worst cases I ever knew on this principle.

NOT SKINNED.

A story some time since went the rounds to the effect that a California emigrant by the name of Wasson, had been flayed alive by Indians. An acquaintance of the young man writes to the Chicago Democrat in contradiction of the story, and states that Wasson is now digging gold in El Dorado.

FATHER MATHEW.

This eminent apostle of temperance arrived in our city on Saturday last, from Mobile, and yesterday delivered a short but eloquent discourse at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where he administered the pledge to a large number of applicants.—N. O. Bulletin, 25th ult.

REAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Board of Health report 149 deaths by cholera for the week ending March 23, the whole number of deaths being 234.

Gen. Santa Anna was a passenger in the schr. Ania, which left Kingston, (Ja.) March 18th, for Carthagena. The General will insist that Carthagena is to be his future residence, his want of acquaintance with the English language being the only cause of removal.—Baltimore Sun.

THE FAT JURY.

The Charleston Courier relates the following curious coincidence, which the editor says caused much amusement and quite a commotion in the Court House of that city, on Friday last. The editor says: A jury was summoned to take an inquisition of lunacy, and never were men of greater weight, impelled to act in the *weightier matter of the law*. A portly gentleman, aldermanic in his proportions, arrived first and took his seat; and soon another, and yet another came, until the ponderous complement was complete. As the goodly company increased in number, smiles and winks began to be interchanged; broad groins next followed, and finally inextinguishable laughter shook the room, in which a considerable number of spectators, attracted by the odd fellowship, merrily participated. The respective weights of 15 of the jurors were ascertained, and the aggregate was 3354 lbs., an average of 223 9/15—the minimum being 200 and the maximum 280 lbs. Whether this assemblage was the result of malice prepense, on the part of the clerk, or other officer, who drew the jury, or was merely a fortuitous concurrence of portly gentlemen, is a problem yet to be solved.